

point of Newfoundland for which he was on the look-out, and so well did the Canada know where she was, that between soup and beef the captain had sighted the headland by which his course was lying. And so, through storm and darkness, through fog and midnight, the ship had pursued her steady way over the pathless ocean and, roaring was so sure that the officers who sailed her knew her place within a minute or two, and guided her with a wonderful providence safe on our way.

Since the noble Cunard Company has run its ships, but one accident, and that through the error of a pilot, has happened on the line. By this little incident (hourly of course repeated, and trivial to all seagoing people) I was immensely moved, and never can think of it but with a heart full of thanks and awe. We trust our lives to these seamen, and how nobly they fulfil the trust! They are, under heaven, as a providence for us. While we sleep, their untiring watchfulness keeps guard over us. All night through, that bell sounds at his season, and tells how our sentinels defend us. It rang when the Amazon was on fire, and chimed its heroic signal of duty, and courage and honor. Think of the dangers these seamen undergo for us, the hourly peril and watch, the familiar storm, the dreadful iceberg, the long winter nights when the decks are as glass, and the sailor has to climb through ice to bend the stiff sail on the yard. Think of their courage and their kindness in cold, in tempest, in hunger, in wreck.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE CALEDONIAN.

BY C. M. STONE & CO.

St. Johnsbury, Friday, July 13, 1860.

National Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Hon. ABRAM LINCOLN, of Illinois

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLEN, of Maine.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, Nov. 6, 1860.

"THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ARE THE RIGHTFUL SOVEREIGN OF THE CONGRESS AND COURTS."—*Proclamation Lincoln.*

State Republican Nominations.

For Governor.

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury.

For Lieutenant Governor.

LEVI UNDERWOOD, of Burlington.

For Treasurer.

JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland.

County Republican Nominations.

A. E. JUDVINE, Hardwick, Senators.

I. N. HALL, Montpelier.

SEBASTIAN MONTGOMERY, Walden, Judges.

ELZA A. PARKS, Watford.

A. L. FRENCH, St. Johnsbury, Judge of Probate.

GEO. W. CAHOON, Lyndon, State's Attorney.

EMERSON HALL, St. Johnsbury, Sheriff.

CHAS. SHIPMAN, Hardwick, Bailiff.

[The following article was written for last week's paper.]

The Double Headed Monster.

We gave our readers last week the result of the labors of the Democracy at Baltimore, culminating in a double nomination of President and Vice President, together with such attending circumstances as we had space for.

If others have been taken by surprise by this intelligence, we have not. It is precisely what we anticipated, and what we repeatedly predicted through the columns of THE CALEDONIAN, as all our readers know.

More than a year ago we distinctly pointed out the "great schism" in the Democracy which was then forming, and which from its nature, we pronounced to be incurable.

When the rupture at Charleston occurred we could not fail to see that it was the natural and necessary consequence of the first great divergence in principle, which had attracted our attention. It would have terminated then as it has now, in a radical division and a double nomination had it not been for an anxious desire both within and without, especially among the Northern portion of the party, to avert the dreadful calamity of the final ruin of the party, involving the loss of the immense patronage of the government and of the endless incidental "stealings" out of which the leaders have enriched themselves.

It was the fear of this loss which first originated the idea of an adjournment to a future day and a different place, and the first suggestion of it was from Washington.

It was hoped that in the mean time something might turn up to smoothe the troubled waters and avert the impending doom. Nothing of the kind turned up. The Northern wing clung to Douglas with the energy of drowning men.

After cravenly yielding for years to the successive and continually recurring demands of the slave power, they were suddenly brought up with a round turn when required to concede Congressional protection to slave property in our territories; a doctrine which was in truth but the legitimate corollary from the decision in the Dred Scott case, to which they had given their assent.

The Southern wing insisted on this doctrine, and would have nothing to do with the man who, though he had rendered them the most signal services in breaking down the legislative obstacles to the advancement of the "Heaven-born institution" north of 36° 30', yet begged when they were about to realize the natural advantages of the great measure he had originated for them.

When the leaders boggled the Northern Democracy suddenly assumed an unwonted courage—they had rushed blindly to the verge of the precipice, but dared not take the final leap.

They had tamely swallowed the detestable Supreme Court dogma that the constitution of the United States recognizes the property in slaves as it does any other property in the territories, and appeared to be willing to pledge themselves in advance to sustain any future judicial absurdities of a like kind that the slave judges might impose upon them.—But they could not admit the logical consequences of their own position.

Here then was a fix, and precisely in this state of things the grand National Democratic Convention re-assembled at Baltimore, pursuant to adjournment.

If there was anywhere any ground to hope for harmony it must have been in the idea of accommodating the differences between the two platforms, which occasioned the break up at Charleston. In point of fact the Convention did not reach that point. It fairly broke down on a mere preliminary question of organization, a question ordinarily of form on-

ly. A committee on credentials, a majority and a minority report, a vote adopting the former, when lo! Virginia which had not succeeded at Charleston, suddenly switches off with most of her delegates, followed by Tennessee, Delaware, &c.

Two or three of the Southern states had sent delegates to Richmond, who were not authorized to appear at Baltimore, and did not.

Now then the disruption which before was partial had become total, save that a few scattering delegates from the seceding states still remained with the body of Northern delegates, some of them inclined to Douglas and some not.

Nothing remained for the Northern wing but to cast aside the two thirds rule, to which they adhered at Charleston, even after the rupture, and proceed at once to the nomination of their half-and-half favorite, Mr. Douglas.

This was done, he receiving but 173 delegate votes, representing 86 electoral votes, considerably less than one-third of the whole number.

We do not stop now to remark upon the fact that in all probability he will not in the election be able to secure a single one of the 86 electoral votes thus represented in convention.

The bolters assemble by themselves and organize their National Convention, presided over by Caleb Cushing, a New Englander, and the president of the convention before the rupture; and they proceed at once to the nomination of Vice President Breckinridge for President, and Gen. Jo Lane of Oregon for Vice.

Here are the two Richmonds in the field, Douglas and Breckinridge, with the quarrel embittered by the severe struggles which have been precluded, ready to enact the scene of the Killkenney cats, and devour each other. Success to them!

The nomination of Senator Fitzpatrick of Alabama for Vice President on the Douglas ticket was a characteristic device of that faction, as he has known to be an out and out adherent of the opposite party.

He had voted for the Lecompton bill pure, and recently for the Jeff Davis resolutions, which laid down broadly the protection dogma; and this was well known to those who put him in nomination on a squatter sovereignty platform.

What beautiful adherence to consistency and principle!

The nominee however was honest than the nominators. He promptly declined the honor of being sent to the bottom under a flag he regards as piratical, and H. V. Johnson of Georgia a man who agrees with Douglas in principle, is nominated in his place.—Such is the picture the *harmonious Democracy* presents to the country.

The partisans of both tickets burn gunpowder freely, and rend the air with shouts, and will contest the ground with each other in nearly every state in the Union. That Breckinridge will secure the electoral votes of nearly all of the slave holding states we regard as certain. We cannot point to one in which Douglas has any chance, unless it be Louisiana, where Mr. Douglas's children own a plantation of slaves, which he, as the natural guardian of his children, supervises. The Democracy there as elsewhere are divided into two hostile factions, one led by Sidel, the other by Soule, and we are not sufficiently informed about the politics of that state, to pronounce confidently which is the strongest.

It would not take long to cypher out Mr. Douglas's column of free states, but we have already protracted this article far enough. More anon.

State Elections.

The state elections next to occur, now that the nominations for the presidency are all completed, will probably so far turn upon national politics as to afford a tolerably clear indication of the relative strength of the several candidates now in the field.

Unless changes have recently occurred of which we are not aware, they will come off as follows:

In Tennessee, 1st Thursday of August.

In Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, 1st Monday of August.

In North Carolina, 2d Thursday of August.

Seven states in August, and all slave states.

In all, leaving Lincoln out of consideration the contest will lie between Breckinridge, Bell and Douglas, and the result will probably determine who is to be counted out in the Presidential race.

In two or three of them the Republican candidates have considerable strength, and in one, Missouri, we are not without hopes that their strength will exceed that of any other candidate. As to the others, we think Bell has a fair chance for Tennessee, and that Breckinridge is most likely to carry the remainder.

We have no idea that Douglas has the ghost of a chance for either, except Missouri. There his chances are from fair to middling.

Three states hold their elections in September, California, Maine, Vermont.

The two last will run the sham Democracy of all stripes entirely out of sight. California we think may be fairly counted in for Breckinridge.

Nine states hold their elections in October—which with the above are all that precede the Presidential election in November.

Of these nine, we confidently expect to carry five, viz., Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Mr. Douglas we think has no reasonable chance of securing either of them, unless it be Indiana.

There nearly one half of the Democracy are opposed to him, and how his friends can cypher out a victory for him in such a state of things we don't exactly see.

Of the four states which make up the nine to wit, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, all are slave states, and we give the whole to Breckinridge without hesitation.—We conceive Douglas has no possible chance in either.

We are speaking, let it be remembered, of state elections, and looking at these merely

as indications of what will follow in the great Presidential contest of November.

If we are anywhere near correct in our anticipations, Mr. Douglas, the unworthy favorite of the Northern Democracy, will be put *hors du combat* in the preliminary skirmishes, and will be nowhere when the main battle comes off.

Consistency.

Douglas, it seems, was once or pretended to be a firm friend and supporter of the Willmot proviso. In 1849, he then as now being a United States Senator, was in Springfield when the Legislature in both branches, passed the following resolution, viz:

That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to use all honorable means in their power to procure the enactment of such laws by Congress for the government of the countries and territories of the United States acquired by the treaty of peace, friendship, limits and settlement with the republic of Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, as shall contain the express declaration that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territories, otherwise than in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: He then at a public meeting held on this occasion in the House after the adjournment, distinctly declared that so far as he was concerned, the passage of said resolution was wholly unnecessary, as it did but speak the sentiments he had all along entertained.

Our readers know what a charge came over him afterwards on this subject. He in a brief period, like Cass, became convinced that Congress has no power to make any enactment, and this was the doctrine distinctly announced by the Cincinnati Convention in 1856. In spite of his recorded opinions solemnly declared in 1849, he now claims this new doctrine as "his principle," and when he learned that Buchanan was likely to receive the nomination, telegraphed his entire acquiescence in such a result, inasmuch as the convention had distinctly recognized his great principle of non-interference, as embodied in the Kansas Nebraska bill. What beautiful consistency!

Abraham Lincoln was in 1849 a member of the House of Representatives, and one of course who was requested to support the above resolution. He did so, sincerely and heartily, as it spoke the sentiments he then entertained, has ever since entertained, and now entertains. Such is the difference between a statesman and a demagogue. Such the difference between the man who *will* be President, and the man who *would* be President.

The following paragraph from the message of the late Gov. Robinson in 1853, seems prophetic of the long dynasty of the Democratic party, and its *rule* in James Buchanan:—"The long retention of power by either political party may undermine its virtue, relax its vigor and dispel the fear of rigid accountability."

To the Republicans of District No. 2.

The following extract from a letter published in the Boston Journal of the 4th inst., from their able Washington correspondent, "Perley"—deserves the serious consideration of every Republican voter in this Congressional District. The time will soon come when we shall be called upon to nominate a candidate to represent us in the next Congress—and notwithstanding our able and honored Representative has declined a re-nomination—I hope that he will reconsider that determination—and that the Republican freemen will have their own way in the matter. That more than nine of every ten are anxious to return him again to Congress, I have no doubt. We want just such men as Mr. Morrill in Congress—"Honest Old Abe" will need just such men—men of *experience* and extensive influence—in inaugurating his administration. There are in the Republican ranks in this district many able and good men—but there is *not* one who can beget to have the influence, or do so much to aid the new administration. Let the Republicans in every part of the district rally for the nomination of Mr. Morrill, and *insist* (have we not a right to?) that he shall serve them at this important crisis in the history of the party and of the country. Republicans, read and ponder the extract which follows—

A REPUBLICAN.

July 6.

There is reason to believe that nearly every Southern Representative will be re-elected this fall, and it is to be hoped that the North will have the good sense not to send inexperienced men to compete with them.—As was remarked in the editorial columns of the Journal last winter, "It is evident that Southern members do enjoy a great advantage in their longer terms of service. The House of Representatives is a large and disorderly body, the method of conducting business is intricate, and the mixture of several parties complicates the management of any measure of general interest. Nothing therefore can supply the place of experience—the invaluable benefit of having repeatedly gone through the same legislative shoals, quagmires, and it may be, quagmires." There is not a representative from Massachusetts or New Hampshire or Vermont who can be spared from the floor at the coming crisis, and no new man who has the good of the republic party at heart will seek to displace any one of them. Parliamentary tacticians are what is needed, who can profit by their experience, and no amount of talent can make a "green hand" useful as a Representative.

The Louisville Journal contains the only discouraging intimation we have heard of in a fortnight. It says Buchanan's hatred of Douglas will induce him to work for Lincoln. "Any shape but that!"

The Democratic press in this state is divided in the matter of candidates. The Belkows Falls Argus supports Breckinridge, while some of the balance have come out for Douglas more or less strongly—the Rutland Courier and the Montpelier Patriot more, as both are published by decapitated postmasters, and the Burlington Sentinel less, as there is a head to lose as well as a subscription list to save. The Danville Star and the Bradford Telegraph haven't yet decided which way to jump. In New Hampshire the majority of the Democratic papers are for Douglas, but in Massachusetts and Connecticut they are more evenly divided.

A convention of the Democrats of Vermont will be held at Montpelier on Thursday, July 26, at 10 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer of State, and two Electors at Large.

During the period of his confinement in the Washington jail, Thaddeus Hyatt worried the turnkey without ceasing by his too inquisitive turn of mind. Having much leisure on his hands, Mr. Hyatt made a pretty thorough examination into the management of the jail, and his investigations resulted in the discovery that the jail was being used as a slave pen, in violation of the compromise measure of 1850, which forbade the slave traf-

fic within the district; also that free colored men were frequently thrust into prison with, out color of law, and compelled to pay largely in the form of pretended legal fees for obtaining their liberty.

Mr. Pennington, in his speech at his reception at home, alluding to his vote for speaker of the House, referred to Mr. Sherman in the following terms:—"I gave my vote to a good man, an honest man, a true man; and I tell you the history of John Sherman is yet to be written. He has a history yet before him, and one that will be creditable to himself and to his country. I can say as a member from Virginia once said to me, that no man ever filled that post equal to John Sherman."

The second prize was awarded to Torrent No. 1 of St. Johnsbury.

THIRD PRIZE—\$75.

Boxer No. 3 of Burlington, 166 ft. Seth Warner No. 2 of Waterbury, 157 ft. Washington No. 1 of Middlebury, 150 ft. Acute No. 2 of Windsor, 160 ft.

The third prize was then awarded to Boxer No. 3 of Burlington.

We cannot close this hasty notice without according high praises to the New England Guards of Northfield, who performed escort duty; to the several bands and engine companies in attendance, and to Torrent Engine company of St. Johnsbury, which closed the performances with a brilliant torchlight procession. The committee of arrangements request us to acknowledge special obligations for the services of the steam fire engine "Pacific," from Manchester, New Hampshire, which was under the charge of the inventor, Mr. N. S. Bean, and of Messrs. A. C. Heath and J. T. P. Hunt of the Manchester fire department. This machine supplied the tank for the use of all the engines, and afterwards overtopped them all by throwing two streams to the height of 180 feet, and one stream clear over the pole—214 feet. This machine was manufactured by the Ameskeag company—it is a swift and thorough worker and is thoroughly made.

While a gang of convicts were en route to the Auburn state prison over the New York Central Railroad, the other day, a boy entered the cars at one of the intermediate stations to sell cherries, and when he reached the convicts, he stopped abruptly and cast a look of unutterable sorrow upon the men, who were manacled together, as though he comprehended at a glance their history and their gloomy destination. Without opening his lips he set down his basket, and dipping up several handfuls of cherries tossed them into the prisoners' laps. Then without waiting for any reply, he picked up his basket and ran to the end of the car.—Here he sat down for a moment, very thoughtfully, and then suddenly springing up as if electrified with some happy idea, ran back to the party and lifting up his basket emptied its entire contents into the seat.—Then unable longer to control his emotion, he burst into a fit of loud crying and rushed out of the car. The other passengers were so affected by the scene that they called the little fellow back and made him take a handsome purse for his mother, but none were so rude as to inquire the cause of his emotion which might have been the remembrance of some unpleasant family incident.

An old woman in England has a letter from her son in California, saying that he has often "leathered Jack Heenan." The old woman says she has often leathered her son—therefore she claims the championship, as leatherer of him who leathered the Boy who beat the Champion.

LOCAL AND STATE.

To Correspondents and Advertisers.

We frequently receive favors from correspondents and advertisers as late in the week as Thursday morning. Our paper is printed on Thursday, and the little matter that is put in type on this day is late news, both foreign and local. We have time and space for no other. Persons should hand in their favors as early as Monday or Tuesday, to insure insertion the same week.

Brief Locals.

The rain of last Thursday was like its predecessors this season, very scanty; though we learn that at Montpelier, and even as far east as Cabot, there were quite heavy showers.

It is known to many of our readers that Dr. Fayette Jewett, who went out from this place as a missionary to Armenia nearly eight years ago, has returned to this country on account of ill health. Dr. Jewett and his family are now stopping with their friends in this place.

Professor Brown of Dartmouth College preached at the South, and Rev. Mr. Sewell of Lunenburg at the North Church last Sabbath.

It will be noticed by referring to advertising columns, that Messrs. Chamberlin & Fletcher have dissolved partnership. Mr. Joel Fletcher will continue in business at the old stand.

Bailey's circus and menagerie combined exhibits at Wells River July 20, at Littleton the 21st, and Stanstead the 23d. It is half fare on the cars from Barton to Wells River the 20th.

That Firemen's Muster.

The Springfield Republican is wrong in saying that "Torrent" company of Northfield won both the first and second prizes at the firemen's muster at Montpelier. "Torrent, No. 1," of St. Johnsbury, the best company (excuse a little local pride,) with the best machine, and accompanied by the best band in the state (the St. Johnsbury Cornet, of course) took the second prize, playing therefor the highest stream that was played during the day by any hand machine. So reads the awards of the judges. The correspondent of the Boston Journal was equally unfortunate in his statement about "Capitol" company of Montpelier. This company made its wonderful "play" after the judges had left their stand.

The Eclipse.

Our readers are already aware that an eclipse of the sun is expected the 18th inst.—Astronomers say it is the one most convenient for observation of any that will occur the present century. Boys, get out your smoked glass next Wednesday.

Good!

We "stop the press" to announce that the St. Johnsbury Cornets promise us some out door music next week. Other places that have bands have music in their parks once a week; why shouldn't we?

Sabbath Schools.

Some of the towns in Orleans County are doing more than usual this season in the way of Sabbath Schools. Greensboro, sometimes called "the cradle of Sabbath Schools in Vermont," has this summer eleven Sabbath Schools in full operation, viz: one at the Presbyterian church, one at the Congregational church, and nine district or mission schools in different parts of the town. What other town in Northern Vermont is doing as well?

Imposers—Look Out.

Dr. La Coste (as he styled himself here) escaped from the St. Johnsbury House Wednesday night, leaving many little bills unpaid. He is a fat, greasy swindler, of more bowels than brains. Pass him round.

SECOND PRIZE—\$125.

Boxer No. 3 of Burlington, 150 ft. Seth Warner No. 2 of Waterbury, 157 ft. Torrent No. 1 of St. Johnsbury, 168 ft. Washington No. 1 of Middlebury, 153 ft. Acute No. 2 of Windsor, 145 ft.

At one o'clock, the steam fire engine from Manchester was stationed upon the bank of the river to supply the tank from which the several engines were to draw their water when playing for the prizes. At two o'clock the engines commenced playing in the following order:

FIRST PRIZE—\$150.

Boxer No. 3 of Burlington, 157 ft. Seth Warner No. 2 of Waterbury, 145 ft. Torrent No. 1, St. Johnsbury, 142 ft. Washington No. 1, Middlebury, 161 ft. Torrent No. 2 of Northfield, 165 ft. Acute No. 2 of Windsor, 130 ft.

The first prize was thereupon awarded by the judges to "Torrent" No. 2 of Northfield.

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